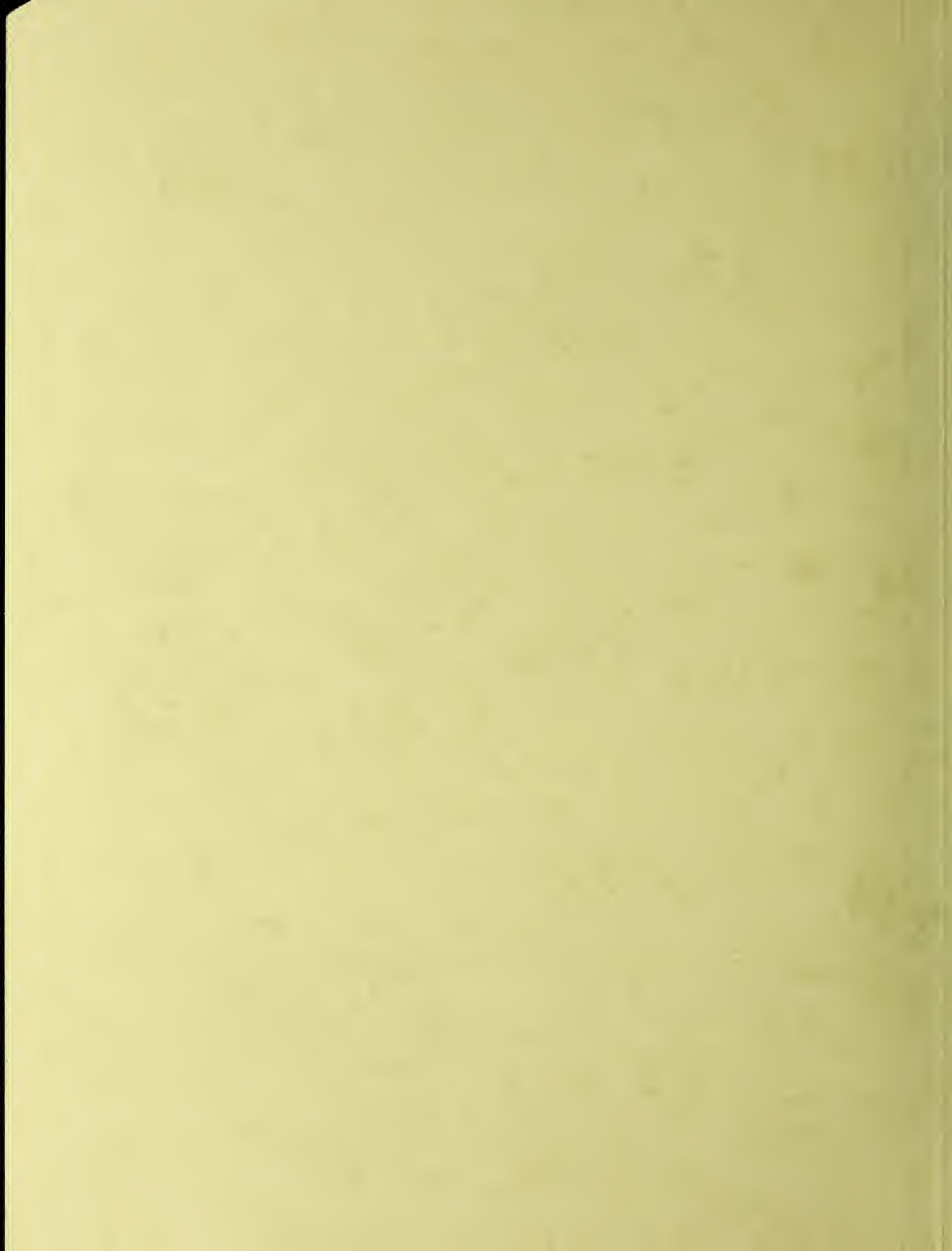


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Medals and Medallions

Campaign Medals

Excerpts from newspapers and other
sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

Mrs. A. H. Whipple Possesses Lincoln Campaign Souvenir

Del State Register - 2-12-1912
Mrs. Asbury H. Whipple of 922 East Cook street is the possessor of a Lincoln campaign medal, which is of considerable interest to students of Lincoln.



The medal is of fibre and was purchased from B. Max Mehl, a souvenir collector of Fort Worth, Tex. Both the front and reverse sides are shown in the accompanying cuts.



Mrs. Whipple also has a large collection of paper money of the time of Washington which is of considerable value. Probably the piece which she prizes most, however, is a half penny of the year 1793.

H. H. LINES

Jeweler

Greenfield, Ohio

4/3/9

Lincoln Life Co

Remembrance. ^{4/3/9} ^{mail}

with the Lincoln American. I am enclosing 1⁰⁰ of my
will send it for 6 months to me. I picked up a short time ago
a Lincoln Campaign medal of 1860. Shows Lincoln without head
on front. and Edge Abraham Lincoln of Illinois on back.
Spread eyes an 13 stars Composition. Lead or Bronze metal
I believe it is rather rare. Could not find anything like it in the
Chas Lyman collection a Columbus Ohio or historical society
at the State University. Is it your sort do you think?

Yours truly

H. H. Lines

I have an original Life sketch by L. O. Baker, Little riding sand by George F. K



Front



Back

April 4, 1939

Mr. H. H. Limes
Greenfield, Ohio

My dear Mr. Limes:

We do not seem to have a medal similar to yours in our collection, although I may say our collection of Lincoln medallions is not very complete.

Enclosed you will please find a copy of Lincoln Lore which gives a little story of the Volk Mask, and we are glad indeed if you have one.

We trust you will enjoy receiving the Lincoln Kinsman.

Very truly yours,

Director

LAW:EB
Enc.

LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation - - - - Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor
Published each week by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Number 691

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

July 6, 1942

FIRST MEDALLIC MEMORIAL TO LINCOLN FROM UNKNOWN PORTRAIT

It is not often at this late date that one discovers a comparatively unknown, original photograph of Abraham Lincoln, especially a picture that has not been included in any of the exhaustive compilations of Lincoln prints by such authors as Meserve, Miller, Oldroyd, Wilson and Loran. The editor of *Lincoln Lore* sometime ago came across the reproduction of a picture featured in the *New York World* for Sunday, February 10, 1901 which appeared to be a new study of Lincoln, and he finally traced what is said to be the original print to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington presented by Col. William L. Bramhall.

The portrait, of which a poor reproduction appears on this page, was made in Springfield shortly after Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency, but the exact date and the name of the photographer is unknown. There are some very good profiles made of Lincoln during this period which might be called three-quarter views, but this new discovery is the only full profile photograph made of Abraham Lincoln thus far discovered, taken before he began to grow a beard. It is one of the finest contributions to the 1860 campaign series of Lincoln photographs now extant.

The Cooper Union Dinner

Any incident which relates to the visit of Abraham Lincoln to New York at the time of the Cooper Union speech is important. Students have traced his activities on the Saturday afternoon when he arrived. They have revealed his presence at Beecher's church Sunday morning, and at Five Points Mission in the afternoon. They have also recorded his visit at the office of a newspaper and to Brady's photography gallery on Monday, and also the little gathering at the Athenaeum Club after the speech was over.

However, little is known about who his companions were at the various meals of which he partook while in New York. Arriving there on Saturday afternoon and remaining until the following Tuesday morning, at least eight meals were served to him. He may have eaten alone on most occasions, but there was a special dinner prepared on the day of the Cooper Union speech referred to by Col. Bramhall who states:

"I sat at dinner with Abraham Lincoln at the house of Hon. George B. Lincoln in Brooklyn, February 27, 1860, and that night listened to his speech at the Cooper Institute."



Early 1860 Campaign Picture

The New Portrait

The dinner acquaintance with Lincoln was indirectly responsible for a request which Col. Bramhall made of him for a profile picture, shortly after the nomination at Chicago. Col. Bramhall states, "I wrote to Mr. Lincoln asking him to sit for such a photograph. This letter I sent through my friend, George B. Lincoln. The photograph came even sooner than I expected." The colonel then concludes the story of the picture with this information:

"I have kept it among my treasures, until, in October last, [1900] I presented it to the National Museum in Washington.

"There are evidences that the photograph was retouched with India ink. I cannot, of course, say whether any other prints were taken from the negative, but I do know that the picture was taken for my particular purpose. The original had never been out of my possession until I deposited it in the National Museum."

Col. Bramhall is correct about the retouching which is so clearly evident, that one wonders whether or not the original print did not receive a special treatment at the hands of the artist which did not stop with the features of the subject, but also included the background.

The First Lincoln Medal

Possibly the incentive which urged Col. Bramhall to write for the picture and the use made of it will be considered the most important fact relat-

ing to the portrait, especially from the viewpoint of the collector of coins and medals, and here we invite Col. Bramhall to state why he was interested in acquiring a profile portrait of Lincoln. He says in the newspaper article, "Upon Mr. Lincoln's nomination for the Presidency I determined to have struck at my own expense a campaign medal bearing the likeness of the party choice and I claimed it necessary to have a profile photograph...."

He furthermore states when it arrived, "I placed it in the hands of Mr. George H. Lovett of New York who engraved the die."

Andrew C. Zabriskie published in 1873 *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Political and Memorial Medals Struck in Honor of Abraham Lincoln, Sixteenth President of the United States*. Seventy copies of the catalogue were printed and it identified but 187 medals. The Lovett medal is listed as No. 34 silver, No. 35 copper, No. 36 brass and No. 37 white medal.

In 1901 in the *Proceedings of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York City*, Mr. Zabriskie, then president of the society, presented a paper entitled, "The Medallion History of Abraham Lincoln," while he gives special emphasis to the Lovett medal which he numbers No. 11 and No. 12 for obverse and reverse illustrations respectfully. In neither his original list nor in the above mentioned article does he make any mention of this being the first memorial in medallion art to appear.

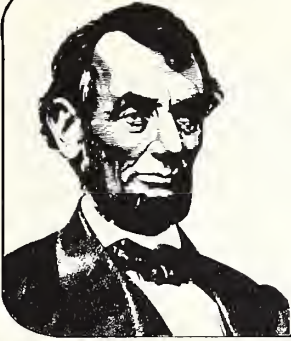
Robert P. King's invaluable listing of medals, plaques, tokens and coins issued in honor of Lincoln, identifies the Lovett medal as follows:

"20. Obv., clothed, beardless bust of Lincoln facing left within a circle of 32 stars. Inscription: 'ABRAHAM LINCOLN REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT 1860'

"Rev. an octagonal inclosure of fence rails on which are roosters, small birds and a squirrel enclosing a seven line inscription: 'THE GREAT RAIL-SPLITTER/OF THE WEST/MUST/AND SHALL/BE/OUR NEXT/PRESIDENT.'

"Dies cut by George H. Lovett, New York, size 35mm."

A much finer piece of workmanship and a more exact copy of the Bramhall portrait is to be found on a medal struck by Henning and Eymann of New York, during the campaign of 1860. It is hoped that somewhere there may be found an unretouched copy of the original print and the name of the photographer and the exact date on which it was made.



Lincoln Lore

February, 1979

Bulletin of the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum. Mark E. Neely, Jr., Editor.
Mary Jane Hubler, Editorial Assistant. Published each month by the
Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801.

Number 1692

LOUIS A. WARREN LINCOLN LIBRARY AND MUSEUM IS RECIPIENT OF BARONDESS/LINCOLN AWARD

The Civil War Round Table of New York has this month honored the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum with the Barondess/Lincoln Award. The award is given each year for "contribution to the greater appreciation of the life and works of Abraham Lincoln." Mark E. Neely, Jr., accepted the award at the meeting of the Civil War Round Table on February 14th at the 7th Regiment Armory in Manhattan.

The Round Table noted that 1978 marked fifty years of service as a "respository of Lincoln . . . artifacts and a . . . library on the subject" for the Lincoln Library and Museum. It noted also the institution's acting "as a clearing-house of information on Lincoln." *Lincoln Lore*, first issued in 1929, is now sent "monthly free of charge to six thousand schools and universities, historical societies, Lincoln scholars and collectors" and "is the accepted authority in the matter of bibliography of printed materials on Lincoln." The Round Table mentioned as well the R. Gerald McMurtry Lecture, which "brings to Fort Wayne an outstanding Lincoln scholar to speak on some new aspect of research in the field."

The Barondess/Lincoln Award was established in 1962 in memory of Dr. Benjamin Barondess of New York, a charter member of the Round Table and the author of several works on Lincoln. Barondess was a member of the New York Bar, a graduate of Columbia College and the New York University

Law School. Lincoln students know him as the author of *Three Lincoln Masterpieces: Cooper Institute Speech, Gettysburg Address, Second Inaugural* (Charleston, West Virginia: Education Foundation of West Virginia, Inc., 1954). The Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum contains three other pamphlets by Barondess: *The Gettysburg Address: Revealing Facts About One of the "Supreme Masterpieces" of the English Language* (Reprinted by permission from the *Autograph Collectors' Journal*, Spring Issue, 1952, Vol. IV, No. III), *Lincoln's Cooper Institute Speech* ([New York]: The Civil War Round Table of New York, Inc., 1953), and *The Adventure of the Missing Briefs* ([New York]: The Civil War Round Table of New York, Inc., 1955).

The first recipient of the Barondess/Lincoln Award was author Neil Harris. Last year Stephen B. Oates gained the award for *With Malice Toward None: The Life of Abraham Lincoln*. The Civil War Round Table honored Louis A. Warren with the Barondess/Lincoln Award in 1965, and now it honors the institution which bears his name. The staff of the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum is most grateful to the New York group for noticing our "contribution to the greater appreciation of the life and works of Abraham Lincoln." Lincoln students everywhere appreciate the efforts of this Civil War Round Table to stimulate work in the Lincoln field.

"PIG IRON" AND THE GENESIS OF A LINCOLN CAMPAIGN MEDAL

Although museums and collectors have hotly pursued the medals and buttons associated with Abraham Lincoln's campaigns for the Presidency, they have generally had more success in acquiring the medals than in describing the specific circumstances of their production and use. Hardly any form of information is more difficult to come by than that which links these solid artifacts with the men who produced them and the politicians who encouraged their use. The historians who are most familiar with the letters and political literature of the period have shown little interest in the material political culture of Lincoln's day. Collectors and museum curators spend their daily lives amidst the remains of that political culture, but they tend to have little time to cultivate the broad familiarity with written sources necessary to explain the uses of the artifacts. This article is a very modest attempt to bridge that gap in the case of one Lincoln campaign medal.

In the Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress, there is a letter written by William Darrah Kelley of Philadelphia to Norman Buel Judd which gives a brief glimpse of the circumstances which produced a campaign medal. Kelley, who ran successfully for Congress the year of Lincoln's first election to the Presidency, was a Democrat turned Republican and a free trader become protectionist. In Kelley's long career in Congress after this first successful run, he became so strongly identified with tariff protection for Pennsylvania's iron and steel industries that he was nicknamed "Pig Iron." Judd, another Democrat turned Republican, was a member of the Republican National Committee, Chairman of Illinois's State Central Committee, and, most important, a close political advisor of Abraham Lincoln in the



From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 1. Campaign medal, AL 1860-12.

1860 campaign.

On June 1, 1860, Kelley wrote Judd from Philadelphia, telling him, "A townsman of mine, a clever artist in his line — is very anxious to get out a medal for campaign use with a faithful likeness of Mr. Lincoln. To do this requires a perfect profile and for this he has applied to me." Pictures of the surprise nominee of the Republican party were evidently scarce in the East. "Can you send me one — A reliable *profile* — or if you have none can you induce Mr. Lincoln as a favor to me, or for the good of the cause to have one photographed," Kelley asked. "I hereby transfer my commission to you not doubting that it will be faithfully executed at your earliest convenience." Kelley added, "I will cheerfully honor a draft for the cost & trouble as I believe it will result in a creditable work." Kelley's letter then concluded with a report on the exceedingly good political prospects for the Republican cause in Pennsylvania: "... the good old Keystone state is no longer in the category of doubtful things."

On June 6th the diligent Judd wrote "Friend Lincoln," enclosing Kelley's letter and reminding the Presidential nominee that Kelley "was with the party that visited you to notify you of your nomination." Judd explained that he sent Kelley's letter "not . . . so much on account of the picture proposition as that you may know his views of Penn., and that your over zealous friends may let well enough alone." However, Judd did comment on the "picture proposition": "The picture although troublesome to you, when requested by such a person as Judge Kelley ought to be attended to — Every little [bit] helps, and I am coming to believe, that likenesses broad cast, are excellent means of electioneering."

For his part, Lincoln not only read the political news from Pennsylvania but also attended, apparently, to the "picture proposition." The envelope from Judd bears these words in Lincoln's hand: "Judge Kelly [*sic*]. Profile." In another hand is written, "Answered."

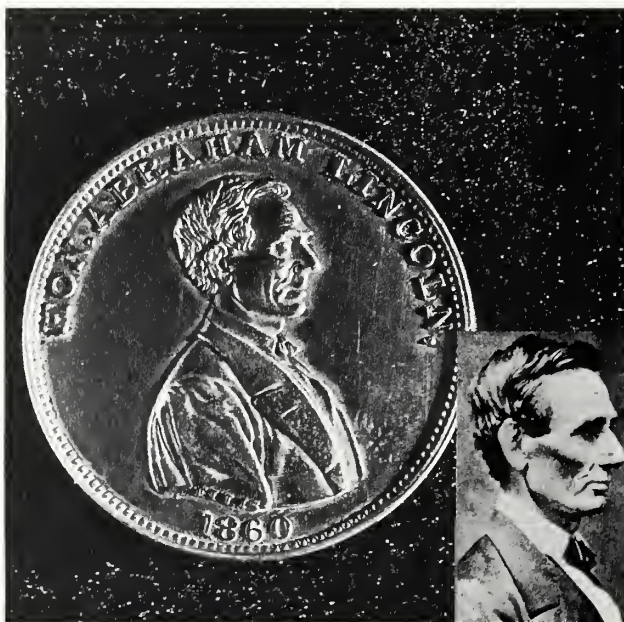
Lincoln had received the nomination on May 18th, and there was no abundance of photographs of the candidate from which to choose three weeks later, when Kelley's letter arrived. However, the candidate had posed for a series of photographs in Springfield three days before Judd's letter was written. The four photographs taken by Alexander Hesler on June 3, 1860, included one which was nearly in profile. Per-



From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum

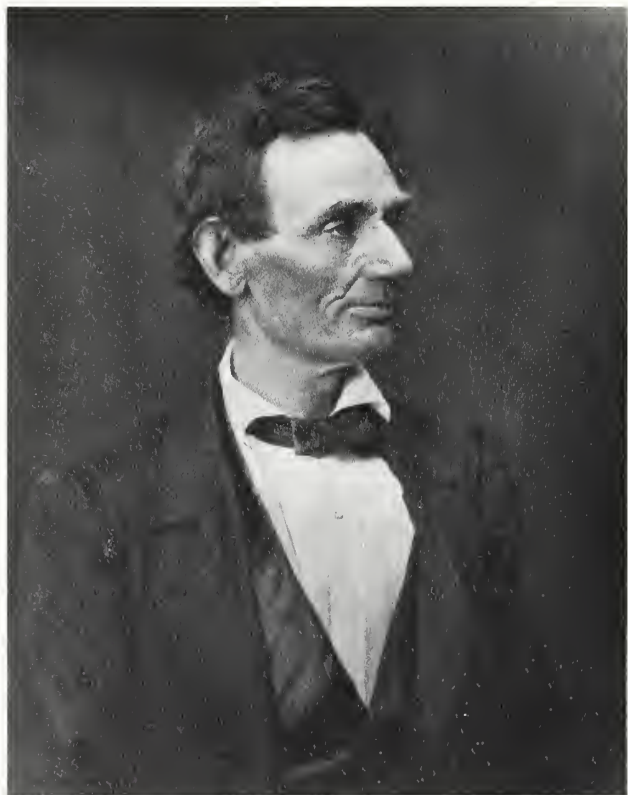
FIGURE 3. Campaign medal, AL 1860-33.

haps this is the one Lincoln sent Kelley for his medal-making constituent (see FIGURE 2). There are two campaign medals listed in J. Doyle DeWitt's *Century of Campaign Buttons, 1789-1889* (Hartford: privately published, 1959) which were struck in Philadelphia and seem to have been based on the Hesler photograph. One (No. AL 1860-12 in DeWitt's book) was engraved by William H. Key and, says DeWitt, "undoubtedly was based upon the photograph of Lincoln made by Hesler in Springfield on June 3, 1860." The reverse of this medal bears the inscription: "THE PEOPLES/ CHOICE/ 1860/ LINCOLN & HAMLIN/ FREEDOM/ &/ PROTECTION." The other (No. AL 1860-33), engraved by Robert Lovett, Jr., of Philadelphia, misspells Lincoln's name as "ABRAM" on the obverse, and bears the inscriptions on the reverse: "FREE- DOM & PROTECTION, LINCOLN & HAMLIN" and "THE/ MAN THAT/ CAN SPLIT RAILS/ OR GUIDE THE/ SHIP OF/ STATE."



From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 4. This campaign medal, struck in Waterbury, Connecticut, may have been based on this profile photograph (inset).



From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 2. Hesler's near-profile photograph of Lincoln.



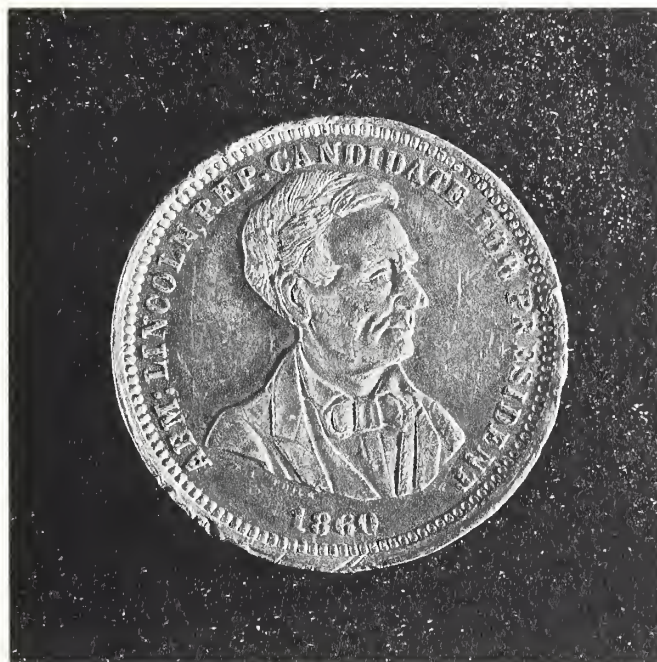
*From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum*

FIGURE 5. Reverse of campaign medal, AL 1860-12.



*From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum*

FIGURE 6. Reverse of campaign medal, AL 1860-33.



*Both photographs from the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum*

FIGURES 7-8. Another possible candidate for the medal struck by William D. Kelley's constituent is the one shown above (obverse and reverse). J. Doyle DeWitt identifies the medal as AL 1860-51. It was struck by Robert Lovett of Philadelphia. Like other Lincoln campaign items from tariff-mad Pennsylvania, this one urged "PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY." Here the tariff appeal was combined with the slogan "FREE/HOMES/FOR/FREE MEN." The latter slogan combined the idea of homestead legislation (free homes) with the heart of the Republican idea, free soil (free men). Winning Pennsylvania was a key to Republican success in 1860, and Lincoln's "sound" record on the tariff was essential. When Lincoln selected his cabinet after the victory, rewarding Pennsylvania was crucial. One of the arguments used by supporters of Simon Cameron's bid for a cabinet position was that it would reassure Pennsylvania's high-tariff men, especially if Cameron were made Secretary of the Treasury. Unfortunately for Cameron, he had a reputation for corruption and dishonesty, and the idea of associating Cameron with the Treasury was more than many Republicans could stomach. Some found the idea of any association of Cameron with "Honest Abe" repulsive, but in the end Cameron became Secretary of War.

One other Lincoln campaign medal (identified by DeWitt as AL 1860-47) called for "PROTECTION TO/HONEST/INDUSTRY." Its place of manufacture is unknown, but all other pro-tariff campaign medals identified by DeWitt came from Pennsylvania. Issues changed in 1864, and only one medal mentioned the tariff. It was, of course, made in Philadelphia.

Until more is known about Kelley's constituent, the precise identification of the medal will remain in doubt. However, some modest conclusions can be drawn at this point. Both of the medals described above reveal Pennsylvania's obsession with the tariff, a preoccupation which Abraham Lincoln understood very well. In January of 1861, when President-elect Lincoln decided to offer the position as Secretary of the Treasury to Ohio's Salmon P. Chase rather than Pennsylvania's Simon Cameron, he explained to a political confidante, "But then comes the danger that the protectionists of Pennsylvania will be dissatisfied." Only the medals from Pennsylvania (and one the source of which is unknown) stress "Protection." Others deal with Union or free soil. It seems fitting that "Pig Iron" Kelley should have been midwife to the birth of such campaign materials.

It is instructive, too, to note the primitive state of campaign financing. Kelley was willing to pay out of his own pocket for the production of a photograph to aid the Philadelphia medal-maker. In fact, the nature of campaigning itself was not yet a matter of predictable public-relations techniques. Norman Judd served in the Illinois Senate from 1844 to 1860 and was a political wire-puller of long standing. Lincoln knew Judd's abilities very well, and, when he was having difficulty with excluding Cameron from his cabinet, he had "a great notion to post Judd fully in this matter, and get him to visit Washington, and in his quiet way, try to adjust it satisfactorily." As Chairman of Illinois's Republican State Central Committee and a member of the Republican National Committee from 1856 to 1861, Judd was a politician's politician, a man who surely knew how to run a campaign. Yet even Judd instructed Lincoln to see to the "picture proposition" largely as a favor to Kelley and was just "coming to believe, that likenesses broad cast, are excellent means of electioneering."

Historians are a little like Judd in that they are just coming to realize the significance of a broad range of campaign materials. Medals do have some political content; in 1860, Pennsylvania's campaign medals mentioned protection — others did not. Still, it is the general lack of content in such materials that is revealing. Judd, Lincoln, and Kelley attended to the medal matter in the crush of other important political business. Though historians stress issues in their studies of politicians, the politicians often preferred not to. Issues are divisive. Medals and pictures are not. Politicians ran "hurrah" campaigns, not debates on political science, and the great abundance of "hurrah" campaign ephemera is the best proof of the politicians' preferences.



From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 9. William Darrah Kelley.

LINCOLN AUTOGRAPHED DEBATES: A COPY PRESENTED BUT NOT SIGNED

Editor's Note: I am indebted to Grant Talbot Dean of the Chicago Historical Society for informing me of the existence of the book discussed in this article.

The Chicago Historical Society owns an interesting copy of the *Political Debates Between Hon. Abraham Lincoln and Hon. Stephen A. Douglas in the Celebrated Campaign of 1858, in Illinois* which bears this inscription: "James C. Conkling/Presented by/A Lincoln/April 7 1860." Harry E. Pratt did not list this copy in "Lincoln Autographed Debates," *Manuscripts*, VI (Summer, 1954).

James Cook Conkling (1816-1899) was a likely recipient of a free copy of Lincoln's book. Born in New York City, Conkling graduated from Princeton and settled in Springfield in 1838. Politics, profession, and matrimony soon forged a Lincoln-Conkling friendship. Conkling was, like Lincoln, a lawyer and a Whig in politics. In 1841, he married Mercy Ann Levering, the "Dearest Merce" of Mary Todd (Lincoln's) earliest known letters. In fact, Conkling's letters provide one of the more important sources for the Todd-Lincoln courtship, the gay social life of early Springfield, and the early appearance of Abraham Lincoln.

Conkling was a politician of some local prominence, being elected mayor of Springfield in 1844 and to the Illinois House of Representatives in 1851. Like Lincoln, Conkling became a Republican. He campaigned for Lincoln in Pennsylvania in 1860. When Lincoln became President, Conkling occasionally visited Washington as agent to handle Federal accounts for the State of Illinois. In 1862, he used his friendship with the President as an avenue to press for the selection of Mackinaw City rather than Michilimackinaw as a spot to be fortified for the protection of the Great Lakes. Conkling cited a number of arguments about the relative military advantages of the two sites, but he also admitted that he had invested some \$18,000 in Mackinaw City over the previous five years.

Students of Lincoln's Presidency know Conkling principally for his invitation to Lincoln to speak at a mass rally in Illinois on September 3, 1863. Conkling hoped that Lincoln would make a personal appearance, but from the start Lincoln leaned towards sending a letter to be read at the rally. Conkling, whom Lincoln thought "one of the best public readers" he knew, read the famous letter at the rally. Lincoln had cautioned him: "Read it very slowly." The letter defended the administration's policies of emancipation and arming Negroes as the best ways militarily to save the Union. Conkling was an ardent antislavery man, and he complimented the letter and hoped for the day when military success would leave "no question as to the condition and rights of 'American citizens of African descent.'"

Conkling wanted to visit Europe, and, in the summer of 1864, he pressed Lincoln for a European appointment. The President gave Conkling an introduction to Secretary of State William H. Seward, but nothing came of it. Conkling nevertheless continued to work hard for Lincoln's reelection and spurned the third-party movements which lured some other antislavery liberals away from Lincoln's camp. When Lincoln won reelection, Conkling pressed again for a European appointment, but the result was the same as in the previous summer.

There is no doubt of Lincoln's close personal relationship with Conkling. He referred to him at various times during the Civil War as "entirely trustworthy," as "my personal friend of long standing," as "a good man," and as "a particular friend & fellow townsman." Yet the Conkling presentation copy of the *Debates* is not autographed by Lincoln. Harry Pratt missed the Conkling copy, but he did note two similar unsigned presentation copies. John H. Littlefield, once a student in the Lincoln-Herdon law office, wrote in his copy: "J.H. Littlefield From A. Lincoln, April 25, 1860." And Charles J. Sellon, an Illinois newspaper editor, wrote in his: "Chas. J. Sellon Presented by Hon A. Lincoln." The inscription in the Chicago Historical Society copy is in Conkling's hand. It is written in ink; Lincoln wrote in ink in only one of the nineteen known copies he signed. It is dated; Lincoln dated only one of the copies he signed. The early April date would be approximately the time Lincoln first received his one hundred copies of the book from the publisher, and Lincoln was in Springfield on April 7th. Like Littlefield and Sellon, James Conkling failed to have Lincoln sign his copy of this famous book.

A SHORT-LIVED CONFECTION

The Lincoln Doughnuts

by Donald Ackerman

If you peruse offerings of political Americana, you will occasionally come across the appellation "doughnut ferrottype." The item referred to is a campaign badge containing photographic portraits mounted in a raised circular frame. Although it was common practice to use a particular frame design for successive elections, sometimes spanning 20 years, the "doughnut" frame saw use only in 1860. They came in a variety of sizes and were issued for all four candidates. Contemporary advertisements describe them as "campaign medals... containing correct malainotype likenesses of all the candidates for president and vice president." The jobber's offering further describes them as "Double, silver mounted" ranging in price from \$.25 cents to \$.50 cents each; the bigger, the more expensive. "Double" meant that there was one photograph on each side. "Silver mounted" meant that the frames were silvered. They do not qualify as "jugates" (portraits of president and vice president on the same side); no one has ever bothered to invent a term that adequately describes this category of campaign item, so how about "double?" Seems appropriate. I don't know if I would refer to them as "medals" (1860 jargon) or as "buttons," as many collectors refer to them today. My choice would be "badge."

The largest doughnut produced, and the most valuable, is cataloged in Ed Sullivan's edited *American Political Badges and Medalets, 1789-1892* as DeWitt AL-1860-77, being 47mm. in diameter. The original vendors of these items described diameter in coinage terms, vis-a-vis "fifty dollar gold piece, twenty dollar gold piece, silver half-dollar, silver quarter." Contrary to DeWitt's description, the frame appears to be a silvered copper shell, not brass. Figure 1. is an example of DeWitt 77, and curious in that it was recycled for use in Lincoln's reelection effort four years later. The date "1864" is scratched overhead on both sides. AL-1860-77 has publicly traded hands four times in the last four years with better quality specimens going for between \$3,500 and \$5,000. These "frequent" appearances belie the fact that this is a rare and desirable item absent in most collections.

Figure 2. depicts AL-1860-80, 41mm. in diameter. The two largest sizes are always unholed, and originally had ring attachments at top. They were often looped with ribbon to be worn.

Figure 3. depicts AL-1860-83, 38mm. in diameter, and composed of solid white metal. The decoration is reminiscent of the work of the New York-based diesinker George H. Lovett, and indicates a connection between medallionic and campaign badge production and design.

The frame on AL-1860-86 (not pictured) is most-often encountered in "red-composition" or gutta percha. Diameters are 30 and 25mm. AL-1860-87A (30mm.) is shown in Figure 4. It is probably the most common variety found. Figure 5. is similar to AL-1860-107 and is 25mm. across. AL-1860-111 (not pictured) is the smallest doughnut made at 23mm. These are wonderful finds if you come across them at a show — just be certain not to "dunk!"

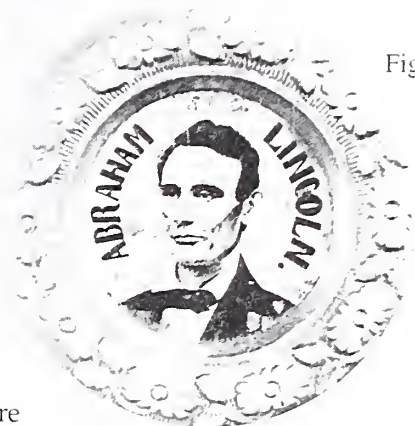


Fig. 1

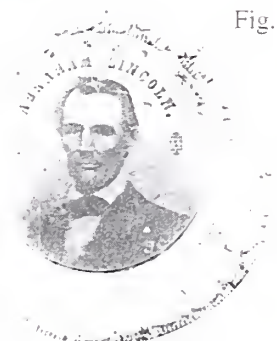


Fig. 2

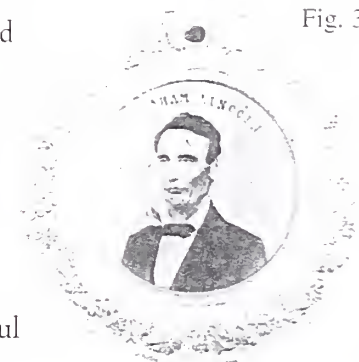


Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



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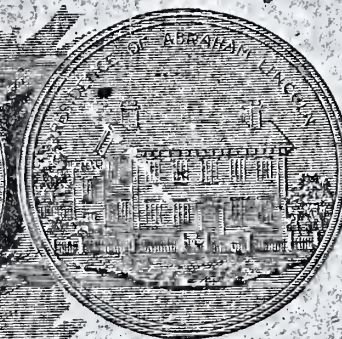
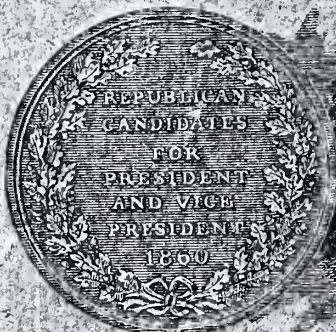
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LINCOLN MEDALS OF 1860.



2 **BUTTONS OF 1860** campaigning show the Constitutional Union Party's vice-presidential nominee, Edward Everett, and running mate, John Bell; Democrats' southern faction presidential candidate John Cabell Breckinridge; Republicans' successful Presidential candidate; his Democratic opponent, Stephen A. Douglas, and Joseph Lane, Breckinridge's running mate. A split in the Democratic party helped Lincoln win the election.
